

黄山风景区管理委员会 编

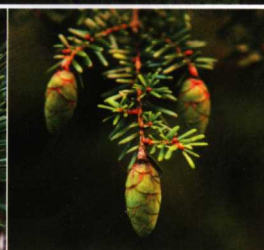
COMPILED BY HUANGSHAN SCENIC AREA ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

黄山珍稀植物

王启敏



● HUANG SHAN ZHENG XI ZHI WU
● RARE PLANTS IN HUANGSHAN



中国林业出版社 CHINA FORESTRY PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

黄山珍稀植物/李金水主编. —北京: 中国林业出版社,
2006.12

ISBN 978-7-5038-4705-9

I.黄... II.李... III.黄山—珍稀植物—简介
IV.Q958.525.43

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 162380 号

封面题字: 王启敏

《黄山珍稀植物》编纂委员会

名誉主任: 王启敏 李宏鸣 江山

主任: 程迎峰

副主任: 蔡建军 许继伟 吴积顺 方碧云 胡黎明

委员: 俞士军 蒋万榜 叶树敏 程世威 李金水 丁明华
宋生钰 许成岭 刘德根 方文广 陈建国 程建兵

专家顾问委员会: 赵德铭 (主任委员) 姚家宁 (副主任委员)

吴学良 黄映泉 潘新建 胡一民

总策划: 黄山风景区管理委员会园林局

主编: 李金水

副主编: 吕华力 桂剑锋 邢金贵 姚剑飞

执笔: 叶要清 吴俊

责任编辑: 刘先银

文字编辑: 宋金洋

摄影: 李金水 叶要清 吴俊

翻译: 严厚平

参加工作人员: 王进 肖亚飞 王昭成 汪传友 谢杰 汪治平

书名: 黄山珍稀植物

作者: 黄山风景区管理委员会

出版发行: 中国林业出版社

地址: 北京西城区刘海胡同7号

邮编: 100009

电话: 010-66177226

经销: 各地新华书店

制版印刷: 浙江影天印业有限公司

版次: 2006年12月第1版

印次: 2006年12月第1次

开本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/16

印张: 14

字数: 350千字

印数: 1~3500

定价: 138.00元

版权所有 翻印必究

黄山珍稀植物

王启敏

RARE PLANTS IN HUANGSHAN

黄山风景区管理委员会 编

COMPILED BY HUANGSHAN SCENIC AREA ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE



中国林业出版社
CHINA FORESTRY PUBLISHING HOUSE



文化与自然遗产

1990年12月12日，联合国教科文组织正式批准将黄山作为文化与自然遗产列入《世界遗产名录》，并颁发了证书。

Cultural and Natural Heritages

The UNESCO officially approved of listing Huangshan as the Cultural and Natural Heritages in the World Heritage List and issued a certificate to it, on December 12, 1990.



GEOPARK

世界地质公园

2004年2月13日，黄山被联合国教科文组织第32届国际地质科学联合会理事大会授予为首批世界地质公园。

World Geopark

The UNESCO 32nd International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) Conference granted Huangshan as one of the first World Geoparks on February 13, 2004.



序

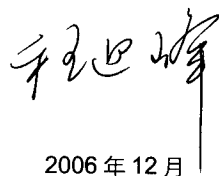
程迎峰

植物是自然景观中最有特色的景观。她以自身生命节律的周期性、变化多端的形态特征，维护和优化生态环境，使我们的地球生机盎然；她能够构景造景，孕云育雨，或花或果，或叶或冠，或奇树，或瑞草，无不令人称奇叫绝；她能够净化空气，杀菌降噪，尤其是森林下芬芳的空气、含量高的负氧离子、漫射的阳光，无不令人心旷神怡。特别是珍稀植物，更是植物王国的瑰宝，除了具有观赏、康疗功能外，还有重要的科学研究价值。

在漫长的历史长河中，由于黄山地偏道阻，气候温和，降水丰沛，为野生动植物的繁衍生息提供了极佳的条件。加上黄山人的精心呵护，黄山野生动植物资源极为丰富，极具生物多样性，既有第四纪冰川时期的子遗物种，也有我国特有的珍稀濒危物种。

保护和利用好这些物种资源，为人类社会和经济发展留下一份珍贵的财富，是一件功在当代、利及千秋的好事。通过黄山园林人的努力，《黄山珍稀植物》一书今天呈现给大家。尽管书中介绍的只是黄山珍稀植物的一些代表种，如同沧海一粟，但它涉及黄山植物的各个层面，既有高大乔木，又有低矮草本，还有子遗濒危物种，更有黄山特有种，读后亦可小中见大，希望大家都能喜欢它，并能从中受益。

希望黄山园林人再接再厉，在实践中不断摸索和总结，进一步研究黄山，写出更多更好的书，为宣传黄山、保护黄山作出更大的贡献。



2006年12月

Foreword

Cheng Yingfeng

Flora is characteristic of natural landscape. It maintains and optimizes the eco-environment by the periodicity of their own life span and the varied characteristics of their shapes and types, which brings an exuberant vitality to the earth. Whether be flowers or fruits, leaves or crowns, trees or herbs, plants can develop the cloud to nurture the rain and construct and build scenery as well, whose wonderment can hardly prevent people from exclamation. Plants can also be capable of air purification, noise reduction and bacteria elimination, especially the fragrant air, high-content negative oxygen ion and diffusive sunlight in the forest can drive away all the perplexities and relax you from all strains. Those rare and precious plants in particular are gems in the plant treasure. Besides their ornamental and medicinal functions, they are also of high value in scientific research.

In the long historical passage, Huangshan Mountain has provided extremely good conditions for the multiplication of wild animals and plants, due to its remote geographical location, temperate climate and rich precipitation. And owing to the meticulous care by whoever works and resides in Huangshan, wildlife is extremely rich in biodiversity containing not only relic species of the Pleistocene Epoch in Quaternary Period, and also rare and endangered species native to our country.

To protect and utilize the species resources and leave behind an invaluable treasure for humanity and the economic development is a great enterprise that confers benefit on generation and bestows benefit on offspring. With great effort by all Huangshan Landscaping staff, *Rare Plants in Huangshan* is now before all. This book covers different orders of species, either tall woody and short herbaceous plants, or relic and endangered species, or species native to Huangshan, though those are only representatives of the rare plants in Huangshan. However, reading of the briefed may be of some help in knowing the all. We sincerely wish this book a well-received one, and beneficial too.

It is hoped that all the Huangshan Landscaping staff shall make persistent efforts to grope for the best and probe into practice, to further the study on Huangshan, to publish more and better books for the sake of promoting Huangshan and to contribute more to the protection of Huangshan.

Cheng Yingfeng

December, 2006

前言

编者

黄山，位于安徽省南部，山境南北长40km，东西宽30km，面积1200km²。主峰莲花峰位于东经118°11′，北纬30°10′，海拔1864m，是华东地区的最高峰之一。在其周围峰峦林立，沟壑纵横，海拔千米以上的山峰有77座，花岗岩峰林地貌极为独特。黄山属亚热带季风气候区，温暖湿润，四季分明，雨量充沛，自然条件十分优越；年平均气温7.9℃，年平均降雨量2369.3mm，年平均相对湿度70%。

由于山高谷深，再加上气候的垂直变化和因局部复杂地形作用形成特殊的山区小气候，为植物的生长提供了更多的环境选择，黄山的峰峦沟壑之间，森林植被茂盛，群落复杂多样，植物种类繁多，垂直分布明显，是华东地区绿色植物宝库和天然植物园。据调查，黄山自然分布的高等植物有1450余种，森林覆盖率84.7%，植被覆盖率93%。

在这座天然植物园中，既有远古的孑遗植物和“活化石”植物，也有不同区系的交叉和过渡种类，尤其难得的是黄山仍保存着银杏、马褂木、香果树等多种珍稀植物的天然群落。丰富多样的森林植物群落和生物多样性资源是黄山世界自然遗产的重要组成部分，更是黄山地域经济和社会发展不可缺少的物质基础，为进一步保护珍稀植物资源，保护良好的生态和优美的环境，实现旅游经济的可持续发展，也为来山的中外游人认识黄山珍稀植物提供参考，我们编撰了《黄山珍稀植物》一书。

本书共分国家珍稀植物、黄山命名植物、主要古树名木和主要观赏植物四个篇目，其中国家珍稀植物篇收录了在黄山境内有自然分布的国家一级重点保护植物5种，二级16种，三级16种，以及《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》保护范围的兰科野生种14种；黄山命名植物篇收录了中名或学名以黄山命名的植物28种；主要古树名木篇收录了在黄山有代表性的古树17株；主要观赏植物篇收录了有黄山地域特色的观赏植物43种。并分别以文字和图片的方式，从植物的识别特征、在黄山的分布情况及科研、利用价值等方面进行了介绍。同时，我们还根据四个篇目的先后顺序，对部分具有多重属性的植物种类，只在前一个篇目中录入，以避免内容重复。如黄山木兰，既是“国家珍稀植物”，又是“以黄山命名植物”，我们只将其收录在“国家珍稀植物”之中。

希望通过本书的出版，能进一步激发人们热爱自然、亲近自然、保护自然的热情，共同携起手来，保护黄山的自然遗产资源，使之得以永续利用。

编者

2006年12月

Preface

The compilers

Located in southern Anhui Province, Huangshan Mountain extends for 40 km from north to south , and 30 km from east to west, covering an area of 1,200 km² .The main peak Lotus Peak is situated at N. latitude 30° 10' and E. longitude 118° 11'. With an elevation of 1,864 m, it is one of the highest points in East China. Surrounding it are a great number of peaks and valleys, among which 77 peaks are above the altitude of 1,000 m, forming a unique granite geomorphological landscape. Located in subtropical monsoon climatic region, Huangshan enjoys a good natural environment, with seasons distinct and precipitation abundant. Climate here is warm and humid, with annual average temperature 7.9°C , precipitation 2 369.3 mm, and relative humidity 70%.

Owing to the steepness of cliffs and deepness of valleys, combined with the vertical variations of climate and the special microclimate of mountainous area formed by some complex terrain, flora here meet different environmental patterns. The natural vegetation in those ridges and ravines is exuberant, covering a diversity of complex communities. The floristic components are many with a distinct vertical distribution. All these have attributed to Huangshan a green treasury of plants and a natural arboretum in East China. According to the statistics available, there are 1,450 kinds of advanced plants naturally distributed in Huangshan, with forest and vegetation coverage respectively 84.7% and 93%.

In this natural arboretum, not only will we find those relic species of the ancient times and "live fossils", but we can also see some intercrossing and transitional species, especially those well-preserved natural communities of rare plants such as *gingko*, *liriodendron chinense*, *emmenopterys henryi* and so on. The richness of forest vegetation and the biodiversity has rendered Huangshan an important component of World Heritage and an indispensable material resources for local economic and social development as well. To further the protection of the rare plants and eco-environment, we have compiled this book "Rare Plants in Huangshan". And we hope it can serve as a reference both for the sustainable development of the tourist economy and for those tourists at home and abroad to require some knowledge of the vegetation in Huangshan.

The content of this book is divided into the following four sections: National Rare and Valuable Plants, Plants Named after Huangshan, Major Famous Old Trees and Major Famous Ornamental Plants. In the category of national rare and precious flora are 5 species enjoying First-class State-level Protection, 16 species Second-Class State-level Protection, 16 species Third-Class State-level Protection and 14 wild *Orchidaceae* species deserving the protection of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

The section Plants Named after Huangshan embodies 28 species, of which either the Chinese names or the scientific names are after Huangshan. As for the section Major Famous Old Trees, 17 species, representatives of old trees in Huangshan will be referred to and the Section Major Famous Ornamental Plants contains 43 ornamental species characteristic of Huangshan.

With illustrations, we offer an all-round introduction in the light of distinctive features, distribution in Huangshan and value in scientific research and practical use. As for the species with multiple attributes we only put them in the previous chapter to avoid content overlapping according to the order of the four chapters. Take Huangshan magnolia for example, which can be labeled as both a national rare plant and a plant named after Huangshan, in this book it only appears in the section National Rare and Valuable Plants.

We hope that the publication of this book can meet the readers' desire to love nature, to approach nature, and to protect nature while activating people to safeguard the precious natural resources in Huangshan for their sustainable use.

The Compilers
December, 2006

目 录

序

前言

一、国家珍稀植物

中华水韭	
<i>Isoetes sinensis</i>	16
水蕨	
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>	17
银杏	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	18
水杉	
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	20
华东黄杉	
<i>Pseudotsuga gaussenii</i>	22
南方铁杉	
<i>Tsuga chinensis</i> var. <i>tchekiangensis</i>	24
金钱松	
<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>	26
红豆杉	
<i>Taxus chinensis</i>	28
南方红豆杉	
<i>Taxus chinensis</i> var. <i>mairei</i>	30
香榧	
<i>Torreya grandis</i>	32
鹅掌楸	
<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	34
天目木兰	
<i>Magnolia amoena</i>	36
黄山木兰	
<i>Magnolia cylindrica</i>	38
凹叶厚朴	
<i>Magnolia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>biloba</i>	40
天女花	
<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i>	42
天目木姜子	
<i>Litsea auriculata</i>	44
天竺桂	
<i>Cinnamomum japonicum</i>	45
夏蜡梅	
<i>Calycanthus chinensis</i>	46
金荞麦	
<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i>	48
延龄草	
<i>Trillium tschonoskii</i>	49
天麻	
<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	50
扇脉杓兰	
<i>Cypripedium japonicum</i>	51
金兰	
<i>Cephalanthera falcata</i>	52

银兰	
<i>Cephalanthera eracta</i>	53
独蒜兰	
<i>Pleione bulbocodioides</i>	54
小舌唇兰	
<i>Platanthera minor</i>	56
杜鹃兰	
<i>Cremastra appendiculata</i>	57
春兰	
<i>Cymbidium goeringii</i>	58
蕙兰	
<i>Cymbidium faberi</i>	59
白芨	
<i>Bletilla striata</i>	60
大斑叶兰	
<i>Goodyera schlechtendaliana</i>	62
绶草	
<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	63
反瓣虾脊兰	
<i>Calanthe reflexa</i>	64
大唇羊耳蒜	
<i>Liparis dunnii</i>	65
二叶兜被兰	
<i>Neottianthe cucullata</i>	66
短穗竹	
<i>Brachystachyum densiflorum</i>	67
短萼黄连	
<i>Coptis chinensis</i> var. <i>brevise-pala</i>	68
八角莲	
<i>Dysosma versipellis</i>	70
连香树	
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	72
领春木	
<i>Euptelea pleiospermum</i>	74
紫茎	
<i>Stewartia sinensis</i>	76
榉树	
<i>Zelkova schneideriana</i>	77
长序榆	
<i>Ulmus elongata</i>	78
青檀	
<i>Pteroceltis tatarinowii</i>	79
黄山梅	
<i>Kirengeshoma palmata</i>	80
黄山花楸	
<i>Sorbus amabilis</i>	82
银鹊树	
<i>Tapiscia sinensis</i>	84
花榈木	
<i>Ormosia henryi</i>	86
杜仲	
<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	88

明党参	
<i>Changium smyrnioides</i>	89
香果树	
<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	90

二、黄山命名植物

黄山石杉	
<i>Huperzia quasipolytrichoides</i>	94
黄山膜蕨	
<i>Hymenophyllum wangshanense</i>	96
黄山鳞毛蕨	
<i>Dryopteris huangshanensis</i>	97
黄山松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	98
黄山乌头	
<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i> var. <i>hwangshanicum</i>	100
黄山小檗	
<i>Berberis anhweiensis</i>	101
黄山栎	
<i>Quercus stewardii</i>	102
黄山栉	
<i>Eurya saxicola</i>	103
黄山栝楼	
<i>Trichosanthes rosthornii</i> var. <i>huangshanensis</i> ...	104
黄山椴	
<i>Tilia oblongifolia</i>	105
黄山杜鹃	
<i>Rhododendron maculiferum</i> subsp. <i>anhweiense</i> 106	
黄山排草	
<i>Lysimachia huitsunae</i>	108
黄山溲疏	
<i>Deutzia glauca</i>	109
黄山蔷薇	
<i>Rosa sertata</i>	110
黄山栎树	
<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>	111
黄山紫荆	
<i>Cercis chingii</i>	112
黄山桂	
<i>Skimmia reevesiana</i>	113
黄山卫矛	
<i>Evonymus chenmoui</i>	114
黄山米面蕨	
<i>Buckleya lanceolata</i>	115
黄山锈毛五叶参	
<i>Pentapanax henryi</i> var. <i>wangshanensis</i>	116
黄山菊	
<i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i>	117
黄山风毛菊	
<i>Saussurea hwangshanensis</i>	118

黄山蟹甲草	
<i>Cacalia hwangshanica</i>	119
黄山大青	
<i>Clerodendrum kaichianum</i>	120
黄山栲	
<i>Fraxinus odontocalyx</i>	121
黄山龙胆	
<i>Gentiana delicata</i>	122
黄山黄芩	
<i>Scutellaria huangshanensis</i>	124
黄山鼠尾草	
<i>Salvia chienii</i>	125

三、主要古树名木

迎客松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	128
盼客松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	130
黑虎松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	132
连理松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	134
竖琴松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	136
团结松	
<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i>	138
北海高山柏	
<i>Sabina squamata</i>	140
松谷庵木莲	
<i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	142
浮溪红楠	
<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	144
浮溪枫香	
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	146
慈光阁青栲	
<i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinaefolia</i>	148
听涛居水青冈	
<i>Fagus longipetiolata</i>	150
温泉青钱柳	
<i>Cyclocarya paliurus</i>	152
北海云锦杜鹃	
<i>Rhododendron fortunei</i>	154
听涛居蓝果树	
<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	156
慈光阁刺楸	
<i>Kalopanax pictus</i>	158

四、主要观赏植物

望春玉兰	
<i>Magnolia biondii</i>	162
红茴香	
<i>Illicium henryi</i>	163
七叶一枝花	
<i>Paris polyphylla</i>	164
荞麦叶百合	
<i>Cardiocrinum cathayanum</i>	166
卷丹	
<i>Lilium lancifolium</i>	167
蝴蝶花	
<i>Iris japonica</i>	168
花秆毛竹	
<i>Phyllostachys heferocycla</i> cv. Tao Kiang	170
南天竹	
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	171
金缕梅	
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	172
蜡瓣花	
<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	173
鱼鳞黄杨	
<i>Buxus sinica</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	174
中华猕猴桃	
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	175
马银花	
<i>Rhododendron ovatum</i>	176
灯笼树	
<i>Enkianthus chinensis</i>	177
满山红	
<i>Rhododendron mariesii</i>	178
赤杨叶	
<i>Alniphyllum fortunei</i>	180
玉铃花	
<i>Syrax obassia</i>	181
安徽羽叶报春	
<i>Primula merrilliana</i>	182
山樱花	
<i>Cerasus serrulata</i>	183
绿柄白鹃梅	
<i>Exochorda giraldii</i> var. <i>wilsonii</i>	184
石楠	
<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	185
湖北海棠	
<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	186
棣棠花	
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	187
梅	
<i>Armeniaca mume</i>	188
野鸦椿	
<i>Euscaphis japonica</i>	189

木蜡树	
<i>Toxicodendron sylvestre</i>	190
云实	
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	191
锦鸡儿	
<i>Caragana sinica</i>	192
紫藤	
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	193
吴茱萸	
<i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i>	194
肉花卫矛	
<i>Euonymus carnosus</i>	195
大叶冬青	
<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	196
疏花山梅花	
<i>Philadelphus laxiflorus</i>	198
四照花	
<i>Dendrobenthamia japonica</i> var. <i>chinensis</i>	199
青莢叶	
<i>Helwingia japonica</i>	200
树三加	
<i>Acanthopanax evodiaefolius</i>	201
天目琼花	
<i>Viburnum sargentii</i> var. <i>calvescens</i>	202
水马桑	
<i>Weigela japonica</i> var. <i>sinica</i>	204
桔梗	
<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	205
桂花	
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	206
连翘	
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	208
天目地黄	
<i>Rehmannia chingii</i>	209
凌霄花	
<i>Campsis grandiflora</i>	210

后 记

参考文献

* 本书被子植物采用吴征镒等的八纲系统

CONTENTS

Foreword

Preface

1. National Rare and Valuable Plants

Chinese Lake Quillwort	16
Ceratopteris	17
Maidenhair Tree	18
Dawn Wood	20
Gaussen Douglasfir	22
Zhejiang Hemlock	24
Lovely Goldenlarch	26
Chinese Yew	28
Chinese Southern Yew	30
Chinese Torreya	32
Chinese Tuliptree	34
Tianmu Magnolia	36
Huangshan Magnolia	38
Emarginate-leaf Officinal Magnolia	40
Oyama Magnolia	42
Mt. Tianmu Litsea	44
Taiwan Cassia-bark	45
China Allspice	46
Golden Buckwheat	48
Wakerobin	49
Gastrodia	50
Japanese Ladyslipper	51
Gold Orchid	52
Silver Orchid	53
Common Pleione	54
Minor Platanthera	56

Common Cuckoo-orchis	57
Spring Orchis	58
Faber Orchis	59
Hyacinth Bletilla	60
Sportleaf-orchis	62
China Ladytress	63
Reversed-petal Calanthe	64
Big-lip Twayblade	65
Bifoliate Neottianthe	66
Short Spikelet Bamboo	67
Shortsepal Goldthread	68
Similar Lotusleaf Dysosma	70
Chinese Katsuratree	72
Big-furit Euptelea	74
Chinese Stewartia	76
Schneider Zelkova	77
Elongate-spike Elm	78
Tatar Wingceltis	79
Huangshan Kirengeshoma	80
Huangshan Mountainash	82
Chinese Falsepistache	84
Henry Ormosia	86
Caoutchouc Tree	88
Changium	89
Henry Emmenopterys	90

2. Plants Named after Huangshan

Huangshan Huperzia	94
--------------------------	----

Huangshan Goldilocks	96
Huangshan Fern	97
Huangshan Pine	98
Huangshan Aconite	100
Anhui Barberry	101
Huangshan Oak	102
Huangshan Eurya	103
Huangshan Snakegourd	104
Oblongleaf Basswood	105
Huangshan Azelea	106
Huangshan Loosestrife	108
Huangshan Deutzia	109
Garland Rose	110
Huangshan Goldenrain Tree	111
Huangshan Redbud	112
Reeves Skimmia	113
Huangshan Euonymus	114
Huangshan Piratebush	115
Huangshan Pentapanax	116
Huangshan Dendranthema	117
Huangshan Saussurea	118
Huangshan Cacalia	119
Huangshan Glorybower	120
Huangshan Ash	121
Huangshan Gentian	122
Huangshan Skullcap	124
Huangshan Sage	125

3. Major Famous Old Trees

Welcoming Guest Pine	128
Expecting Guest Pine	130
Black Tiger Pine	132
Loving Couple Pine	134
Harp Pine	136
Comity Pine	138
Beihai-Farges Singleseed Juniper	140
Pine Valley Nunnery-Ford Manglietia	142
Fuxi Stream-Common Machilus	144
Fuxi Stream-Formosan Sweet Gum	146
Mercy Light Temple-Black Oak	148
Hearing Billows Residence-Long-petiole Beech ..	150
Hot Spring-Diskfruit Wingnut	152
Beihai-Fortunes Azelea	154
Hearing Billows Residence-Chinese Tupelo	156
Mercy Light Temple-Kalopanax	158

4. Major Famous Ornamental Plants

Biond Magnolia	162
Red Anise Tree	163
Chinese Paris	164
Cathay Lily	166
Tiger Lily	167
Fringed Iris	168
Kiang's Moso Bamboo	170
Nandina	171

Chinese Witchhazel	172
Chinese Winterhazel	173
Chinese Scalyleaf Box	174
Yangtao Actinidia	175
Eggleaf Rhododendron	176
Chinese Enkinanthus	177
Maries Azalea	178
Fortunes Chinabells	180
Fragrant Snowbell	181
Anhui Pinnale-leaf Primrose	182
Underbrown Oriental Cherry	183
Wilson Redbud Pearlbush	184
Chinese Photinia	185
Hubei Crabapple	186
Japanese Kerria	187
Chinese Plum	188
Japanese Euscaphis	189
Wax-tree	190
Decapefalous Caesalpinia	191
Chinese Peashrub	192
Chinese Wistaria	193
Medlcinal Evodia	194
Thick-leaf Genitia	195
Lusterleaf Holly	196
Looseflower Mockorange	198
Chinese Kousa Dogwood	199
Japan Helwingia	200
Three-leaved Acanthopanax	201
Sargent Craneberrybush	202

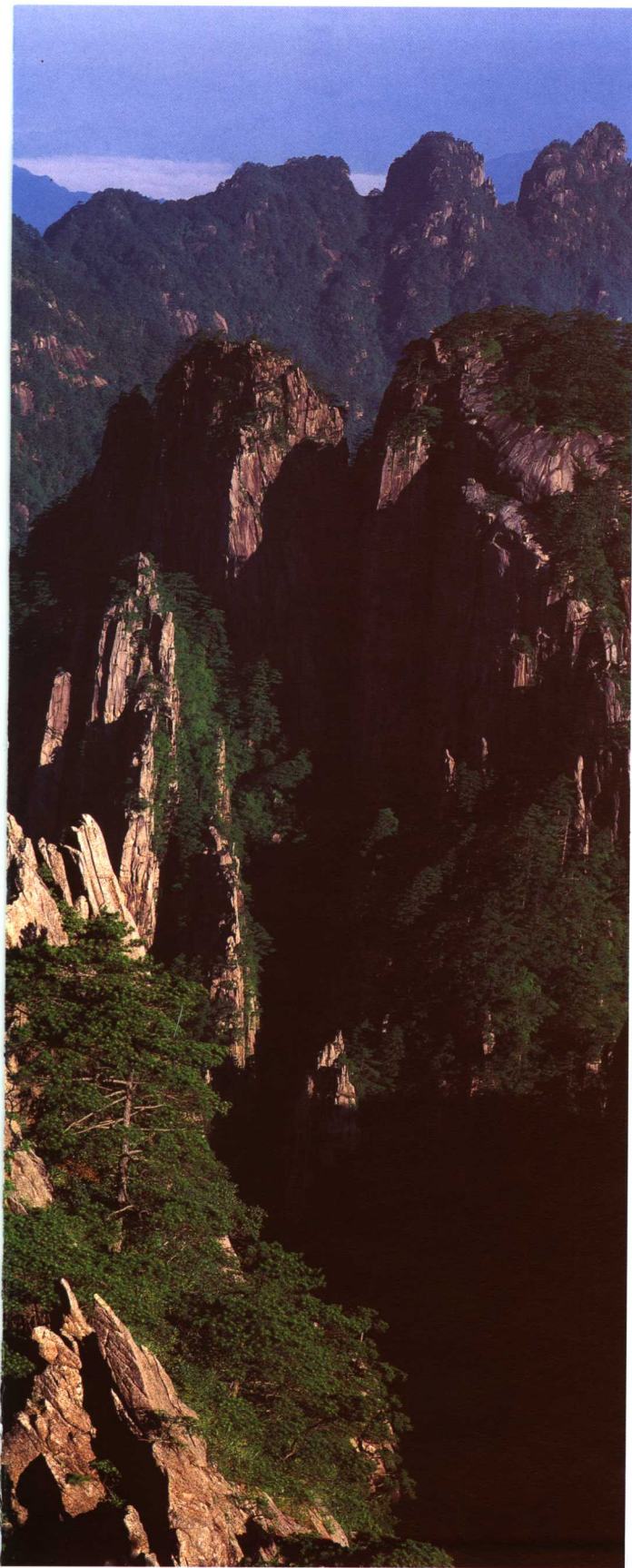
Chinese Weigela	204
Balloonflower	205
Sweet Osmanthus	206
Weeping Forsythia	208
Tianmu Rehmannia	209
Chinese Trumpet-creeper	210

Postscript

Bibliograrhy

* The "Eight-Class System" of the classification of Angiosperms proposed by Wu Zhengyi et al. is adopted in this book.





一 国家珍稀植物

National Rare and Valuable Plants

黄山是华东地区绿色植物宝库，现已记载的野生高等植物有1450余种。由于地处皖南山区腹地，历史上交通不便，人烟稀少，植被保存比较完整，为众多的珍稀濒危植物提供了庇护所和生存繁衍的环境，是珍贵的绿色植物种质资源宝库。根据1984年国务院环境保护委员会公布的《中国珍稀濒危植物名录（第一批）》和1999年国务院批准的国家林业局、农业部第4号令颁布的《国家重点保护野生植物名录（第一批）》统计，黄山风景区现有国家级重点保护植物37种，其中属于国家Ⅰ级保护5种，Ⅱ级保护16种，Ⅲ级保护16种；此外，根据1973年联合国152个成员国在华盛顿签署的《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》保护范围收录了兰科野生种14种。现分别介绍如下。

Huangshan Mountain is a green treasury of flora in East China, with 1450 species of wild higher-ordered flora in records. As Huangshan Mountain is in the very heart of the mountainous areas of Southern Anhui, and was a hardly accessible, remote and lonely place in history, the vegetation here is quite well reserved, offering a favorable sheltering, survival and multiplying environment for those rare, vulnerable and endangered flora and forming a valuable treasury of flora species resources. It is statistically concluded that now there exist 37 species of the key plants under the state-level protection, of which 5 are of the First-class State-level Protection, 16 are of the Second-class State-level Protection and 16 are of the Third-class State-level Protection, according to *China Rare and Endangered Flora Directories* (I) publicized by the Environmental Protection Committee of the State Council in 1984 and *National Protective Major Wild Flora Directories* (I) issued as Order No. 4 by the State Forestry Administration and Agriculture Ministry approved by the State Council in 1999. In addition, warranted by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) agreed to by 152 members of the UN in Washington D.C. in 1973, there distributed in Huangshan are 14 major wild species of family Orchidaceae enclosed in the protection list. Now each of those species is to be briefed about as follows.